

### Chapter 1 : - Lovin' That Lone Star Flag by E. Joe Deering

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She can be hit or miss for me. These are two short novels that were originally published in the early 90s. I enjoyed both of them. Some of the notions were a little antiquated, but for the most part these novels are timeless. Twice the reading pleasure from Debbie Macomber. Norah is a dedicated nurse who has yet to find her perfect match. Then things get interesting when the hard-driving, tech mogul "Cowboy", Rowdy Cassidy, arrives from Texas to break up 2 novels in one book. He crashes his plane and is taken to the hospital where Norah works. He is badly hurt, but manages to shake things up by moving his office to the hospital during his recovery. She feels he is still pining for her sister--not true. To make a long story short, she does fall in love with, rejects him on "principal" because of her need to protect her sister. But, he will not leave her alone and eventually wins her heart. She returns to Texas with him and they marry. Tried and true to Macomber, there is a happy ending of sorts because they wed, but she is half a nation away from her family. Sherry is a doctor who leaves Orchard Valley to join a small town practice in Pepper, Texas. She arrives 2 weeks early and is mistakenly put to work immediately when the local Doc takes off on a fishing trip. She wants to leave to visit her friend Norah in Houston. But, the town seems to have other plans for her. She is angry and upset about losing her 2 week vacation with Norah. AND, she is basically thrown into the arms of hard-working, good-looking rancher, Cody Bailman. She ends up delivering the baby of his best friends, meeting his daughter, twelve year old Heather who thinks that Sherry is "perfect for Dad. Both resist, but in true Macomber fashion, they do end up at the altar with enough twists and turns to make for a fun read. The first was about Norah and Rowdy. This is a continuation of the Orchard Valley Grooms. The second story is about her friend Sherry when she moves to Texas and meets her new love. These stories are the typical of what Debbie writes. They are a good easy uplifting read about love.

**Chapter 2 : Orchard Valley Brides: Norah\Lone Star Lovin' by Debbie Macomber**

*"The pride for the Texas flag is as big as the Lone Star state. Photographer E. Joe Deering's Lovin' That Lone Star Flag book celebrates one of the two most recognized flags in the world through the lens of his camera.*

Martin Copyright David L. His vision was to establish an independent country that would encompass all the territory from the eastern border of the Spanish estado de Tejas to Patagonia Argentina and Chile. Burnet, among others, to join him. After initial success with Miranda in Venezuela, David G. Burnet returned to the United States and studied law. Burnet was elected the first President of the Republic of Texas interim and was instrumental in the adoption of at least three Republic of Texas flags. He was sent to South America by U. President James Madison to serve as an agent for the United States. He greatly influenced the revolutionaries in Chile with his nationalist governmental ideals and helped them write the first Chilean Constitution. While he was there, the U. It is reported by Chilean history scholars that a U. It was very practical for the Chilean warships and merchant ships. When viewed from a distance, it was easily mistaken for a U. Even the hesitation of several minutes by a hostile ship could give the Chileans an advantage. Some seventeen years later this same flag design was used in the Gulf of Mexico for the same reason. His father was a sea captain and Samuel apprenticed in Baltimore with his uncle, Nathaniel F. Williams, a commission merchant who incidentally sold sails to Jean Lafitte and his brother for a privateering expedition sponsored by the rebel Argentinian government Henson, In Samuel traveled to Buenos Aires on business and stayed there until late While there, he mastered the Spanish language and Latin American business practices and was exposed to such events as transfer of ownership of U. On his return to the U. While there, due to an undisclosed problem, he found it to his advantage to reside under a different name. In Tejas he worked for Stephen F. Austin and resumed his real identity and later entered into a partnership with Thomas F. They had ships that carried their cargo along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and in order to give their captain an advantage when encountering pirates or other hostile vessels, they used a maritime flag similar to what Samuel had seen the Chilean Navy use in South America. They used a design that was even closer to the U. Because of this, on April 9, President David G. He was also involved with the revolutionary passions of the region and the last Republic of Texas Flag. He studied medicine in South Carolina and later received a license in pharmacy there while working for Phelps and Bonner, Druggists. In while on a trip to Cuba, he formed a trading partnership with Laurenz Sanchez, a Spaniard. They bought a small vessel for trade between the United States and Cuba at which time Stewart would have been well aware of the advantage of using a flag similar to the U. In and Mr. Stewart was in New Orleans handling the U. While in New Orleans Mr. Stewart met Stephen F. Stewart and others actively protested these changes. One of the changes was the imposition of import duties. According to the family, Travis and Dr. During the battle that ensued, Mr. Very soon he was discovered by a Mexican sharpshooter whose marksmanship proved bad, as one of the balls fired by the Mexican struck the trunk of the oak near the head of Dr. Stewart went on to become a licensed physician by the Mexican government on May 4, He was appointed as executive secretary of the consultation under Branch T. Stewart was the first delegate to sign the Declaration of Independence of The Republic of Texas after the president of the convention, Richard Ellis and he went on to hold many public offices of The Republic and well as the State of Texas of the United States. A good many of them did not encompass the lone star theme, however at least nine did champion the single or lone star such as: James Long was a U. Army surgeon the organized an expedition into the Spanish estado de Tejas with the intent of establishing a new republic there. James Wilkerson supported Dr. After the expedition failed and Dr. Long died as a result of an intrigue in Mexico City, Jane Long stayed on and lived the rest of her life in Texas. The Coahuila y Tejas Flag about This flag came about sometime after combining los estados de Coahuila y Tejas as a result of the Mexican constitution of When the company of Andrew Robinson, Jr. The Robinson company participated in the siege of Bexar and the capture of the Alamo. The Scott Flag Late , Capt. William Scott, one of Stephen F. McGahey to make a flag. McGahey took the silk to Mrs. Joseph Lynch to sew the flag. He then asked Charles Zanco, a local painter originally from Denmark fo paint a large 5 pointed white star in the middle of the blue silk. Moore gathered in Gonzales and waited for the Mexican

Army to come to attempt to take their cannon back on the western side of the Guadalupe River. Joanna Troutman Flag - November When Texans sent out an appeal for help against the Mexican army in November , the Georgia Battalion was organized in that state, drawing men from small towns and large. She sewed a five-pointed blue star on both sides of the banner, with "Liberty or Death" on one side and "Ubi libertas habitat. Ubi nostra patria est" "Where liberty dwells, there is our country" on the other. That night, as it was being lowered, the silken banner was ripped into pieces but the tattered remnants were hoisted aloft as the battalion flag. After the Goliad massacre of March 27, no part of the tattered banner was saved. Selecting a flag for the new republic had been on the minds of the delegates and the people of Texas for some time. In February , before his capture and execution by the Mexicans after the battle of Coleto Creek, Colonel Fannin had written: We need one and have nothing [here] to make it of, and hope the Convention will furnish one in time to hoist it in defiance of Santa Anna. Scates, Thomas Barnett, Sterling C. Gazley and by invitation of the committee, Richard Ellis, all signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, was selected and their choice for a design for a new flag was approved by the entire convention on May 11th, The design was a blue field with a white star of five points central, with the letters T E X A S between the star points. This is probably the most romantic and mystical flags of the Republic Flags. Did it ever exist? Was it this design? There are reports that it did. Maybe this design was too popular not to have existed. Burnet suggested the design for this flag in a November 11, letter to the first Republic of Texas Congress. The first Congress of the Republic of Texas met in Columbia, Texas beginning on October 3, at a small modest house. This was the official flag of the Republic of Texas from December 10, until January 25, when our current State of Texas flag was adopted as the Republic of Texas flag. Charles Stewart and the other delegates to the constitutional convention at Washington on the Brazos signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, they were signing their death warrant if captured by Santa Anna. One of the committees that was in place during that time was the Zavala flag committee. In while C. Shepperd to officiate over the marriage of Julia Shepperd and Stewart. Shepperd performed the marriage between his daughter Julia Shepperd and Dr. Stewart at Lake Creek Settlement on March 11, Stewart returned to the Convention to complete his duties concerning the Declaration of Independence and writing of Constitution of the Republic of Texas. Authoritative sources quote a letter written by Sam Houston that states that Charles Stewart was at the San Jacinto battle and assisted as a translator after the battle. Stewart returned to San Felipe de Austin in , he found his business had been burned and all his merchandise in ashes. Stewart started working with his father-in-law to develop the town of Montgomery and subsequently re-established his apothecary along with his medical practice. Stewart donated land and buildings to help establish the county of Montgomery, Texas. Stewart - In late Dr. Stewart with some old acquaintances and political allies from as far back as the disturbances at Anahuac Oliver Jones, Richard Ellis, Thomas Barnett and Charles Stewart.. Wharton to create a new national flag. Stewart frequented Houston as part of his normal business activities and his involvement with the committee included making the first freehand drawing of the flag conceived by the committee. It was described as on linen in by Mamie Wynne Cox, DRT reporter and author and the seal is on one side and flag on the other. It was not originally colored, having the letters of the colors written into their appropriate spaces as you can plainly see even today. Early family records state that some of the Stewart children colored the spaces of the flag and Mr. Stewart was upset about it.

## Chapter 3 : Design of the Lone Star Flag | TSLAC

*Lovin' That Lone Star Flag - Kindle edition by E. Joe Deering, Ruth Rendon. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading Lovin' That Lone Star Flag.*

Revolutionary flags[ edit ] During revolutionary eras of Texas history, during the Spanish Texas period, Mexican Texas period, and the times of the Texas Revolution , a great number and variety of flags appeared. Austin between December and January while serving as a commissioner to the United States Speculative design of the amended Zavala flag based on the amendments in the remaining Washington-On-The-Brazos convention notes. Speculative design of the amended Zavala flag based on the amendments in the remaining Washington-On-The-Brazos convention notes. Breece and Robert C. This flag was simply the United States flag with a Lone star in the canton. This flag echoes an earlier design, carried by the forces of James Long in failed and attempts to separate Texas from Spanish control. This earlier flag was exactly the same, save for the canton having a red background rather than blue. There is evidence that the Lone Star and Stripes was used at the battles of Goliad, the Alamo, and San Jacinto, and the first Congress of the Republic of Texas as convened under it in Although interim President David Burnet issued a decree making the Lone Star and Stripes the first official flag of the Republic of Texas, it never became the legal national flag. It did remain the naval flag of Texas until annexation, and was noted for being "beneficial to our [Texan] Navy and Merchantmen" due to its resemblance to the U. Despite its unofficial status, the flag remained well known inside the region and internationally as the symbol of Texas. The official blue and gold "Burnett Flag," on the other hand, was little known by Texans, and no contemporary illustrations of it have been discovered except for on the first series 2 dollar note of the Texas Dollar. An chart of national flags printed in Philadelphia showed the Lone Star and Stripes as the national flag of Texas, and Texas Senator Oliver Jones, who led the committee which approved the Lone Star Flag, was unaware that the Lone Star and Stripes was not the current official flag. It was then transported to Gonzales, Texas and later was the object of Texas pride. At the minor skirmish known as the Battle of Gonzales , a small group of Texans successfully resisted the Mexican forces who had orders to seize their cannon. As a symbol of defiance, the Texans had fashioned a flag containing the phrase along with a black star and an image of the cannon which they had received six years earlier from Mexican officials. The so-called "Alamo Flag" or " flag" was created by replacing the Eagle in the center of the Mexican tricolor with the year ",," referencing the Constitution of Mexico , in support of which Texas was fighting. This was the first flag approved for use by rebel forces by a Texan legislative body. In , the Texan provisional government approved the use of this flag for privateers preying on Mexican commerce. It has often been said that the flag was flown by Texan forces at the Battle of the Alamo. However, this was never alleged until , long after the battle had occurred. Modern writers have pointed out that the presence of the flag at the time and place of the battle is highly unlikely. A similar flag was flown at least briefly by Texan Tejano forces, featuring two black, six pointed stars in place of the date. It is likely that the actual "Alamo flag" referred to by accounts of the time was the Lone Star and Stripes, which had been depicted in use at earlier battles such as Goliad, and was widely referred to as the " Texian flag. Sarah Dodson during the Revolution. It resembled the flag of Revolutionary France, but with longer proportions and the Texan Lone Star in the canton. Austin was initially so alarmed by the obvious symbolism that he requested the flag not be used, but it nevertheless flew over Texan forces in Cibolo Creek , and may have been the first Texan flag raised over San Antonio. The flag was one of two that flew over the small cabin in which Texas delegates ratified their declaration of independence. Republic of Texas flags[ edit ] â€”â€” The "Burnet Flag," used from to as the national flag of the Republic of Texas until it was replaced by the currently used "Lone Star Flag"; it was the de jure war flag from then until â€” War ensign and de facto national flag between â€”â€” it was also the ensign of the First Texas Navy from â€”

## Chapter 4 : VÃ¡sÃ¡rIÃ¡s: Lovin' That Lone Star Flag (ISBN: )

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*In Lovin' That Lone Star Flag, photographer Deering has collected more than a hundred of his favorite images, showing state-flag-adorned pickup trucks, belt buckles, hang gliders, rooftops, and more. By E. Joe Deering. x x inches.*

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Chapter 6 : Flag of Texas - Wikipedia

*Deering, E. Joe, Rendon, [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)' That Lone Star Flag. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, Print. These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style. Please use this display as a guideline and modify as needed.*

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*Lovin' That Lone Star Flag includes a fairly informative introduction from Ruth Rendon, exploring why the Texas flag is of vast importance to so many people, and she touches on the pledge as one of many examples of this special enthusiasm.*

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Chapter 9 : Texas History Page - Origin of the Lone Star Flag

*Lovin' That Lone Star Flag proves that Texans will decorate almost anything with their beloved flag. E. Joe Deering retired from the Houston Chronicle in These days, he photographs Texas.*